

van, (Mr. Campbell), who howled forth his threats on this floor like some angry animal in pursuit of prey.

Tenn., gives an interesting account of a narrow escape made by Van-Dorn from the capture of himself and

has affected somebody's nerves. Doubtless it did not affect his own. I must say, however, that it did not effect mine at all, except as a gust of harsh and discordant sound is always more or less jarring to my nerves.

more wild, somewhat unpleasant and disgusting, but entirely harmless. I submit that the military and malicious gentleman from Pennsylvania has no right thus to afflict and annoy the persecuted minority of this country.

After him, in the order of debate, on the other side, comes that strange and eccentric gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham,) who so often holds this house and these galleries in listening and pondering suspense and at-

kindest and most amiable gentlemen whom I ever met; but on the floor a stranger would take him to be, not merely Cato, the censor, for I believe Cato was very dignified, and certainly the gentleman from Ohio had

whose part required him to scold and rave at every human being who was so unfortunate as to fall beneath his dreadful scowl. He is stormy and terrible to those who know him not, but to those who know him well,

his mate. I am apologizing for his manner to those who do not understand him. His terrific outbreaks here against the minority may be regarded as a sort of pleasant episode to the grave proceedings of this house, of which it was only our intention to engage and retire. Several plans of escape were suggested, among which the most plausible was to swim the horses across the stream and across the troops by the ferry; but it was

his manner that is severe, not his matter. He tells us what will be tolerated, and what will not be tolerated, how we shall behave, what we shall say, what will be worthy of us, and what unworthy of us. He starts out

man from Ohio, (Mr. Vallandigham) who held spell-bound this house from the position in which I stand, with one of the noblest arguments I ever heard, was all unworthy of a member of this body. Who constituted

authority to arraign Verbeere on this floor? Sir, there is but one reply to language and conduct like this. We reject with scorn your unasked advice; we spurn your offensive lectures; we despise your purilatreats; we repudiate your unauthorised and unauthorised interference with the rights of the people of Oxford's creek. The position was a very strong and commanding one, and King's battery was put upon the highest hill commanding the approaches from the pike. In front of our position, upon the centre, open fields

we deny the chance which rewards them; we point you and your outrageous insolence in sovereignty and most unmitigated contempt. While you keep within the rules of propriety and of duty, all will be well; but whenever you step out of them, as you have to-night, you are liable to be shot down as you were to-day. From the top of this hill the movements of the ene-

Sir, it will be such gentlemen who have met with repudiation at the hands of their people; who, for their policy and conduct on this floor, have been rejected by their own constituents, and who stand condemned by

the country, to come here and lecture Democratic members. In common decency you ought to keep silent, as mere onlookers of the ground, whose days are numbered. Popular majorities have been piled up against you by thousands and tens of thousands. Loyal

people have spoiled your men; the federal aid has been told over your political graves by patriotic hands; the grass is growing green on the sod which covers you. And yet you dare come here to lecture living men! We bear in our bodies political vitality; their lack of confidence was plainly exhibited, and hundreds of stragglers attempted to cross by means of the ferry boats, but were prevented by the guard, who were ordered to permit none but officers and ordnance wa-

you are political ghosts, specters from political graveyards, where the people buried you last fall, and wrote on your tombstones, "No resurrection." How dare you lecture the living, when yet stand on the shores of time, and who have something to do, with earthly of

laugh. [Laughter.] I invoked the spell of decency and of regard for property, and in the name of that spell I exorcise these spirits, and tell them, "Down, down to whence you came." [Laughter.] The old man whom Dante saw in his vision of hell, "hoary white with

"Beside the woeful tide of Acheron"
is waiting for you below—
O'Grady, was to run, picked up his hat and

Ever to see the day again. I come
To take you to the other shore across,
Into eternal darkness there to dwell
In forced labor and pain. And thou who there
Standest, live spirits, stand apart and leave
Those who are dead!"

You talk about what is worthy and unworthy. Shall I accept gabbering and squeaking political ghosts, who will troop home on the 4th of March to the vast charnel house of repudiated politicians, as my masters? I

foreign people. I represent a royal and magnificent constituency. They know me well—

"They are to my fault, as a little blind,
But to my virtues very kind."

We live somewhat according to the Scriptures, for we love one another. What I fail in works, as their representative, they credit to good intentions. To them, in grateful memory of the past, I acknowledge my responsibility. It is their right to enquire

or concern. I accept the verdict, however, on my principles or my conduct at the hands of the fossil remains of a dead party, which, when alive, was not even respectable. Before my constituents I stand ready to be judged. They have already judged me. They have

judged my democratic friends, too, who sit around me. They have judged my democratic colleagues from the State of Indiana. We have passed the popular ordeal, as you have; and while you have been made to ferry the beleaguered fleet, the river, St. Louis, with the army, the ferry, and the animals swam, the position completely evacuated, save by the outposts and pickets, who were directed to withdraw as soon as we got fairly under way, or the enemy should advance.

Confederate Finances.—We concur with our contemporary the *Mercury*, in another very important matter, besides that of Confederate Fundables. The burden of taxation, State and Confederate, should be

And we return here not as we first came. When I first entered this hall, eighteen months ago, I came with a small majority compared to that which sends me to the next Congress. Look at the smiling faces of Democratic men here, around me. They here all

told the increase of their majorities by thousands—Not one but what met approval at the hands of those whom he represented. The one or two debates over which we mourn were accomplished by a change of districts. As one who came here as a soldier to fight

quietly, and allow you, whom the people utterly repudiate, to shake your fingers in our faces and tell us our duties? Sir, while I do not desire, as a member of this house, to indulge in anything but courtesy towards my members, while it is not my element to go to meet, we

political opponents with nothing but personal kindness; while I desire the proceedings of any legislative body with which I may be connected to proceed without a single jar, yet when men so far forget our rights and stand so far from the protection of public opinion, that they are disposed to do violence to the rights of the people, then, State and Confederate, fearlessly task and stretch the public credit to its utmost extent and extremes; bound, in order to carry on the war, so that taxation may not crush to the earth our already overburdened people.

—so far abuse their privileges as representatives, as to indulge in the strain of remarks which we have heard to-night, I should be wanting in self-respect if I did not rebuke it, and resent the spirit which dictates it.

In the first year of the war our young men rushed voluntarily to the field, and our banks as voluntarily

the change, and read not the lesson it teaches carefully. Onerous laws can only be carried into effect, "with the consent of the governed." Since the Congress was chosen by which the conscription law was enacted, there

States in the Union. There are causes for such reaction. Let those who are responsible for the country's welfare seek and profit by them.

He began his glorious military career in his thirteenth year, in the Seminole war, and in his four

you?" asked the conductor.

This cured the Colonel of his knapsack a fight, and he is now always ready to take a lead when required, but won't let you stay there five minutes."

DIED.
In Magnolia, on the 1st inst., Mr. DANIEL M. POYLER, of Wilmington, aged 45 years, 11 months and 22 days.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".
